K193
K539

In 1 and 5 ðɛn and kwɛn are functional elements. kwɛn occurs rarely. With the exception of 1 the other verbs on this list seem to be either onomatopoetic (as 2), or symbolic (as 3 and 5), or reduplicated (as 4, from wi to avert the eyes); the Kaingang discription of a stupid person emphasizes particularly the wandering of the eyes).

[826 828]

60 Turn around a long object on the long axis, its length being parallel to the horizontal plane. ðɔ is a formal element. Verbs beginning with ð change the ð to y or ɲ when they are preceded by a direct object. I have no examples with this verb but I give below some others:

ðɔŋgak'taŋ ŋgɯ'kɛ gã mɯ
pity habitually I
I have pity.

ñi 'kɛ tõ ñi yɔŋgak'taŋ ŋgɔ
he him pity
He pities him.

ɯ'gɔkɔ gaɯ 'wɛ kã ki ðɛ'tã mɯ
tapir foot see and he go after (pursue)
When he saw the tapir's tracks he went after (him).

ɔŋ kɛ tõ ɛŋ gaɯ'ðɛn ŋgɔ
they me pursue
They pursued me.

Modifiers change in the same way when preceded immediately by the element they modify

Examples:

ðɔ'ŋgla kɔ
smooth (pretty, good) is
He is pretty.

For the meaning of kɔ see Note 92

a ðɛ tukðɛn yɔ'ŋgla
your heart to wrap with narrow binding good

ɔŋ 'mɛ kã ɛŋ tɯŋ 'gɛ kɛ
this know and me look stand a long time
Look at this, your heart-bundle (a hunting charm) and stand looking at me.

[p.209 (A)]